APRIL, 1784. THE NUMB. 2809.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1784.

THE Members of the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP for INSURING HOUSES from loss by Fire, are hereby notified to meet at the COURT-HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, in order to chuse twelve Directors and a Treasurer for the ensuing year, agreeable to law, when a proposition will be offered to the consideration of the Contributors, relative to a law some time since made at a general meeting, for insuring houses, before which trees are planted.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1784. †

TO BE SOLD,

TWENTY acres of improved LAND, about four miles from the city, lying on a lane leading from the Wissahickon road to a public landing on Schuylkill, of which it has a privilege. There are on the premises, a good two story brick house, a pump, a convenient barn and stables, an excellent orchard of near 200 trees, chiefly grafted, a variety of early and other cherry-trees, pears, rasberries and other fruit, all in their prime, a good garden, with a large quantity of asparagus beds, and the whole in good order. For terms, apply to

Feb. 25. § JOHN BISSELL, in Third-street.

Philadelphia, March 31, 1784.

To be SOLD at public Auction,

On EASTER-MONDAY, the 12th of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of JOSEPH RUSH, Esq; (the sign of the Red Lion) in New Market-street, on Callowhill, and nearly contiguous to the premises.

THIRTY one Lots of GROUND, situate partly on Second-street and partly on Pegg-street, leading out of Second-street into Front-street, and on New Market-street continued on the north side of Pegg's Run, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia aforesaid. The contiguity of those lots to Pegg's Run makes them convenient for Butchers, Skin-Dressers, Tanners, &c. On payment of one third of the purchase-money, the Deeds to be executed, and three years credit for the remainder, with interest, giving security if required. The title to the premises is indisputable.

Plans thereof may be seen at the place of sale, the Northern Liberties Auction-Store, at Mr. Benjamin Van Skyock's, in Front-street, adjoining the hay-scales, at Mr. Peter Miller's office, in Third-street, and at Mr. Samuel Garrigues. §

Philadelphia, March 31, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Coffee-house in this city, on Saturday the 17th of April next at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain two story brick Messuage and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of the old road formerly leading from Philadelphia to Frankfort, and on the north side of a certain lane 20 feet wide, commonly called Long-Lane or Noble-street, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on said old road, or easternmost end of said lot, 23 feet 9 inches, and in length on the north side thereof 144 feet, bounded eastward with the old road aforesaid, southward with the said lane or street, and westward and northward with ground granted to John Micklewain, subject to a ground-rent of £ 13 16 0 per annum, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property and estate of William Thomas, and to be sold, by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

WILL BE SOLD,

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st of April next, agreeably to the last Will and Testament of BENJAMIN ARMITAGE, deceased,----the noted place, called

ARMITAGE's TAVERN,

7 miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the old York road,

WITH 20 acres of good LAND, part meadow and woodland, the other part is excellent tilling land, the house is large, and convenient for a tavern or any other public business; also many other buildings, such as barns, and stables sufficient to hold 60 horses, a large stone smith and joyner's shop, a large chair-house with a good cellar under it, and corn-cribs over it; also another dwelling-house, with a large vault under the same, a good smoke-house, and many other convenient buildings: All the buildings are stone and lime, also a stone and lime wall round the garden. Any person inclining to view the same, and to know the conditions of sale, may apply to Caleb Armitage, living on the premises, CALEB ARMITAGE, JOSEPH NORTH, } Execut.

March 23, 1784. § JOSEPH NORTH, }

A LOUER,

Durant L'ètè, ou pour un An, a quelque bonne Famille,

UN MAISON tres commode, consistant en six chambres avec des caves sous le tout, un lavoir, un ecurie, une appentis a voiture, et un tres belle etang bien pavè, &c. elle est superieurement situè, ayant une belle vuë sur plusieurs fermes et maisons de compagne, a quartre mile et demi de la ville, dans une dèfile qui conduit de Nice-Town, sur la route de Germantown, proche des chutes de Schuylkill, dans les Libertès Septentrionale, dernierement occupè par Major M'Pherson. Qu'on s'adresse a LEWIS TREICHEL, dans la Segonde rue vis a vis les casernes a Philadelphia.

On peut y entrè immediatement.

TO BE LET,

For the Summer season, or one year, to a genteel Family,

A LARGE and CONVENIENT HOUSE, with six rooms, cellars under the whole, wash-house, stable, chaise-house, kitchen and flower gardens, a large stony fish pond, &c. on an exceeding good spot of ground, commanding a fine prospect of several gentlemen's country seats and farms, about four miles from the city, situated in a lane leading from Nice-Town on Germantown road towards Schuylkill, on the Falls in the Northern Liberties, now or late in the tenure of Major M'Pherson. Enquire of LEWIS TREICHEL, the upper end of Second-street, opposite the Barracks.

N. B. To be entered on immediately. ¶

For PORT AU PRINCE,
THE SHIP
PHILADELPHIA,
JOHN STILLWELL, Commander,

SHE is a fine new ship, fitted in an elegant and commodious manner for passengers, and will sail in eight or ten days, wind and weather permitting. For passage only apply to WOODDROP and JOSEPH SIMS, or the Master on board, lying at their Wharff. *March* 31, 1784.

LONDON.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Tuesday, Nov.* 18.

NEW SYSTEM OF ASIATIC GOVERNMENT.

MR. Secretary Fox stood up in his place about four o'clock, and introduced himself to the subject he meant to propose, by observing, that however inadequate he might be to the magnitude of the object on which the House was now met, and however ineffectual his scheme of regulation might appear to various descriptions of persons, it would still be his ultimate satisfaction that it was a business not of his deferring; it was no longer optional; it was absolutely and undeniably necessary; it pressed itself on the consideration of the House and of the public, with a weight and urgency which could not either with justice or policy be any longer resisted.

The situation, he said, in which Parliament was placed by the conduct of the East-India Company, appeared to him, and must appear to every considerate person, singular and interesting. The House of Commons had again and again interfered in the concerns of the company, and given their sanction to the determination of the Direction; but this interference, as well as the determination of that direction, had been as often controuled by the Court of Proprietors, who were bold enough to issue orders in flat contradiction to the one and the other. It was, however, provided by one of the Acts of Parliament relating to the Company, that no dispatches should be sent out, which should not be subject to the inspection of Government. When a Vote of the House passed last year for the recall of the present Governor General of Bengal, and was over-ruled by the Proprietors at large, and the proceedings of that Court were made up for India, Mr. Townshend, then Secretary of State, stopped the packet. The Directors had also recalled their servant, and by the powers with which they are invested, dismissed him from a service in which he had not acted agreeable to the will of his master. But here their Constituents resumed their original privilege of deciding ultimately on their own affairs, and instead of recalling, agreed to a Vote of Thanks to Mr. Hastings, for his valuable and important services. Thus the Governor-General of Bengal keeps his station, not only against the decision of the Court of Directors, but in open defiance to the legislative authority of the country, and is so situated by the officious zeal of his friends, and the temerity of the Court of Proprietors, that he has it not in his power to receive an official account of those very thanks which are voted in his favour.

The Government of this country is at the same time exposed to the ridicule of Europe, as unable to give immediate or substantial effect to its own measures, as inadequate to the management or controul of its own subjects, as lodging in its own bowels a power paramount to its most solemn decisions!

The Right Hon. Gentleman did not state this, nor would he state any particular fact or transaction, with a view to criminate the conduct of individuals. It was his opinion that whatever led to retrospection, accusation, or acrimony, on a question of so much delicacy and expediency ought to be avoided with the most scrupulous circumspection. But the necessity of the present measure involved such a statement as could not be made without mentioning names. He begged, however, once for all, that nothing which should drop from him on this occasion might be imputed to any other motive than originated in the nature of the case. Instances of abuse would naturally be expected. Members would not be satisfied with general charges; facts must be appealed to, and the causes of these facts brought forward and ascertained. But whatever the discussion of the subject unavoidably drew along with it, he trusted no Gentleman would consider as intended for the purposes of establishing the criminality of the characters principally concerned.

The situation of the Company, it was allowed on all hands, appeared to be singularly desperate. What was the present state of their finances? The House could not but remember how frequently and importunately they had applied for assistance from Government. It followed, in his opinion, that government were by this circumstance sufficiently authorised in attending to the state of their affairs, just as one individual might wish to understand the state of another who became his debtor. Notwithstanding all the late accession of territory so loudly trumpeted from that quarter, the Company's income did not equal their expenditure.

The Right Honorable secretary entered here into a very elaborate and nice statement of the Company's revenue and their disbursements, between which he shewed there was no proportion. They were, in his opinion, real bankrupts. Their debt was not less than the enormous sum of eight millions. By what means was this immense obligation to be discharged? How was it incurred? Was that an eligible system which plunged them into such an insurmountable difficulty? Was it honorable, or safe, or politic, for this country to suffer them to fall a victim to the rapacity, turbulence, temerity, or ambition of their servants? Had not the Government of this country some interest in an object which involved her fate? Was it not the duty of every Member of the House to exert himself on the present occasion, that the ruin of the country might not be the consequence of the ruin of the Company? The revenue of the Crown derived from our Asiatic territories and trade thirteen hundred thousand pounds, which was an object that fully justified the most active and immediate part we could take in recovering, if possible, her affairs.

These were circumstances which, in his opinion, established the necessity of adopting not only decisive, but immediate measures of turning this immense object to some general and substantial advantage. But in order to prepare the minds of gentlemen for the system he meant to bring forward, and in order, at the same time, to point out the basis on which some of its great outlines would rest, he would deliver his opinion of the causes which had contributed to the present confusion and perplexity of the Company's affairs. The facts in possession of the House, which went to an illustration or elucidation of the subject, were infinite. What he should hint at were only a few of the most simple and indisputable. He apprehended, that, however blameable the various servants of the Company might have been at different times, and under very peculiar circumstances, the great evil lay in the constitution, or principles on which they necessarily acted. Here lay the source of all those embarrassing circumstances to which they had been so frequently reduced, and to which they owed their present misfortunes and dilemma. The powers are every way inadequate to the objects of their government. Their mode of appointing and dismissing their servants is attended with consequences, for which, in their present system of operations, there is no specific remedy. The Directors, who are the Executive Ministers of the Company, do nothing which, however, the Proprietors may not over-rule. This supremacy in the Proprietors, whatever advantages it may otherwise possess, unavoidably renders all the actions of the inferior Court, to a certain degree, languid and indecisive. They know whatever they determine from the best information, and in a situation in which they can always command the best, is still subject to the check of a superior jurisdiction, which never can act on equal intelligence with them, because the Members of this Court are not in such a favourable situation for a comprehensive and impartial view of the subject as they are. Their operations were consequently rendered dilatory and irresolute. The very distance of the scene where the orders issued were destined to be executed with a variety of collateral circumstances, was an insurmountable impediment to that promptitude which he deemed necessary to give them energy and effect.

Every dispatch they made, before it could be put aboard a ship, must obtain the consent or approbation of Government, which materially affected that expedition so necessary to its success. This untoward mode of acting gave an unbounded scope to the turbulent and seditious, or peculant views of those, to whom the execution of their orders were entrusted; it was therefore no wonder that their operations were so slow, and that their commands were treated by their servants with so little attention. Thus it was that they had never been able to effect a single recall, and that Mr. Hastings, at this moment, despised that very authority under which he acted. He would not condemn the general principle on which the sovereignty of Government was lodged in the Proprietary, but from some recent operations of that body, it might not be improper to attend to its nature. It was, in his opinion, composed of two descriptions of men, one of these were a class of individuals, who occupied their property in this manner, simply with a view of laying it out to the best advantage. But perhaps a very large, and in other respects no unworthy set of men, were tempted to hold India stock, with views for the most part partial and political. The consequence of this was obviously pernicious. It had, at least, the worst effects on the leading servants of the Company. Suppose one or more of these servants under the influence of mercenary, factious, or refractory principles; do not the records of the Company shew how easily and effectually they can secure their wildest purposes by a faction in Leadenhall-street? They have only to soften their Judges by some unexpected remittances, which are always in their power, by resources which in such a situation, and without any principle to restrain them, are always at hand. Their influence grows in proportion to their continuance in office, and the unbounded scope which their station gives to their power or inclination of conferring obligations, insensibly accumulates the number of their stickers and adherents; their interest is therefore supported and strengthened at home, as they are successful in the projects of depredation and peculation abroad; and it is impossible to establish an arrangement of their conduct among a society, the greatest part of whom are either under some peculiar obligations to them already, or at least, in behalf of others, look up to them with solicitude or expectation.

The incapacity of the Company for supporting a proper discipline among those employed in their service, and the rashness of their servants in commencing war, were, in his judgment, the two radical defects in their present system of Government, by which so many inconveniencies to the prosperity of their affairs were naturally resolvable. The first of these evils, he trusted, needed no further illustration. Gentlemen who were the least conversant on the subject must be possessed of facts and convictions on it, superior to any that his best exertions could produce. And in every view he could take of the matter, it suggested scenes of rapacity and outrage which would for ever disgrace the annals of this country. How was war commenced among the miserable natives of India? Was it in consequence of any depredation or disposition to hostility on their part? Was it not rather a consequence of that unlimited power, to the abuse of which all men are so much addicted, and which every Governor General possesses by the constitution of the Company? Whenever he either wishes to increase his own private fortune, or probably for some sinister purpose to aggrandize the Company, what plan of operations does he adopt? He demands of some tributary Prince an exorbitant sum. This, when complied with, may keep the peace for a time. But soon new exigencies occur, and new exactions are made, which, not always so productive as the Governor may wish, prove the occasion of a bloody and expensive war.

This the Right Hon. Secretary instanced in the case of Cheatsin, to whom Mr. Hastings appears to have been under the most positive and solemn engagements, that on his paying a certain subsidy, his territories should be preserved inviolate. The Governor, however, had occasion for an immediate supply of money, and this unfortunate man was obliged to advance it. Twice did he chearfully honour the Governor General's order of this kind, and a third time only with a little reluctance; but such an effect had his want of prompt payment on the servants, that it brought on him the whole vengeance of the Company. He was accordingly stripped of his hereditary estate, and reduced, in his native country, to become a vagabond and and vagrant, without property, without friends, and without protection.

Cases which discovered the same want and inhuman exercise of domination were endless. Two hapless women, by the same detestable policy, had, in the same outrageous manner, become the prey of rapacity and oppression. For no fault that was yet specified, those defenceless persons had also been ruined, and ruined in a manner peculiarly base and infamous. A nephew, or friend of their own, had been encouraged, and even authorised, to rob them of their all; and the treacherous part allotted to him he had managed with a ferocity, which shewed that human nature, without feeling, principle or honor, exhibited the same deformity in every quarter of the world.

To these cruel cases, it was true, some palliation was alledged. A miserable compensation was offered the sufferers. But, to shew the cruelty which pervades every minutiæ of Asiatic management, even this sorry pittance, in some subsequent period, and from some contemptible pretence, in spite of all faith, and pledged with every formality which could beget assurance, or encourage dependence, is yet shamefully retrenched. God forbid, fond as he was of œconomy, that he should ever have recourse to such a wretched method of obtaining it! But such was the plan of the Company's affairs, that it was impossible for their servants to exert a virtue in the accomplishment of it, but either from vicious motives, or to some vicious end.

Having gone through a great variety of strictures and observations, which put in a strong, perspicuous, and striking light the infinite abuses which disgrace the Company's service in every part of their settlements, he entered on a statement of the system which it was the intention of Ministry to apply in the present case. He did not doubt but the House were satisfied with him the grievances he had thus briefly specified actually existed, and that some plan which promised the most ready and effectual relief was absolutely indispensible. He was far from thinking the propositions he should offer to the consideration of Parliament were adequate to the evil, or calculated to meet the wishes and approbation of all sides of the House. Such as they were, however, he was prepared to state them, and they were the most unexceptionable which he had been yet able to conceive.

It was therefore his intention to move for leave to bring in a Bill, which should introduce a complete revolution in the present system of governing the affairs of the East-India Company. As the different Courts which now possessed this power were evidently embroiled in party altercation and cabal, he would divest them of all their present consequence, and annihilate the very constitution to which they owed their existence. This he would effect by the appointment of seven Commissioners, invested with the entire and absolute management of the whole complicated government of our Asiatic settlements. He was clear that a tribunal, whose voice should be decisive, ought to be placed somewhere.

It was absurd to think of erecting it in India, as it could not there be so liable to the cognizance of the Legislature, to which every subordinate power in the state, he trusted, would ever in this country be accountable. For this, and other reasons which he mentioned, he was for having the government at home, at the ordination and under the sovereignty of this country.

But to these seven Commissioners he thought it would be proper to add eight in a subordinate capacity, and for the purpose of attending more immediately to the detail of the business. The territory, and all the various branches of its revenue and expenditure, were intended as the objects of the first; the commercial regulations and adjustments of the Company, as those of the secondary Board. It struck him that the nomination of the first should rest with the Crown, and that of the latter with the Proprietors.

This mode of establishment, however, he did not mean to take place in the original formation of his system, as the affairs of the Company were too much involved, and the passions of those most deeply interested in the event, too much irritated and inflamed by the factious views of individuals, to suffer Electors to give any thing like a free and unbiassed choice. It was therefore his determination, that the Crown should have the nomination of the whole body in the first instance, but that this body should be restricted to a certain period, when their power should expire, and their commission be at an end. Whoever, in the mean time, died in the first Board, should be supplied at the pleasure of the Crown, and those who died in the second should also be supplied by the nomination of the Company.

The regulations to which these several appointments should be restricted, would be minutely and distinctly specified in the Bill, which, for this purpose, he trusted the House would give him leave to bring in. He could not therefore now go so much into the detail, but would only just mark one or two of the most prominent features of his system.

The greatest attention should be had to the security of property. A strange notion had obtained in this country, that all the landed property in the Mogul dominions was his. The Company's servants, he presumed, had acted from such a conviction in many of their outrages. But it was his intention, by the bill in contemplation, to render this privilege as inviolable in India as it was in England, and to carry not the letter only, but the spirit of our laws to every part and extremity of our possessions. He wished also, by this new institution, to put an effectual and speedy end to all monopolies, the dangerous and destructive consequences of which were every where apparent and palpable. This had ruined the opium trade, and was an endless source of peculation and rapacity to those in the service, who were base enough to avail themselves of such a circumstance. It occasioned constant caballing for contracts, which, in general, enriched individuals at the Company's expence. This impediment to industry and emulation he would therefore destroy, by means which he hoped would meet the approbation of Parliament, and ultimately prove effectual for the purpose.

He had often observed, that one grand source of the calamities so incident to the Company's affairs abroad, was a species of speculation which prevailed among their servants. The dispatches sent out were often signed with more or less names, sometimes with eleven, at other times with twelve, and so forth. This awakened very naturally in those to whom the orders were directed a spirit of speculation. Hence cabals and manœuvres, with every political stratagem, were ranted and exerted, in order either to increase or diminish the number of subscriptions on any future occasion. He should therefore propose in this new system that no dispatch should ever be signed by more than one name, and was of opinion this appearance of unanimity would in the operation be attended with the very best effects.

He was aware that no provision had been specified by him as included in the Bill for such a jurisdiction as might be deemed necessary in India. He had attended with all possible solicitude to whatever had been thrown out on that interesting particular; but, in his opinion, the difficulties on all hands were great, though he hoped not insurmountable. Something, he said, floated in his mind, which he fondly conceived might go a great way to answering the end, but he was not by any means yet so ripe or matured on the subject, as now to propose it; nor, in his opinion, was it quite so urgent as the other branches of this important business.

He begged Gentlemen would regard these hints as by no means perfective of his system, but thus thrown out only to give the House some idea of what, in its most finished state, would need much of their indulgence. He well knew that every thing which carried any aspect of novelty with it, would be regarded by some as dangerous and chimerical; but the circumstances of the case were enough, in his opinion, to justify the most decisive measures that could be adopted. He did not think it the duty of a Minister to be idle; it was not a situation to indulge the love of ease: The calls of his country he was obliged to answer to the best of his ability, and whenever her necessities required new measures, he would attempt the task, arduous, enterprising, superior to his talents, and even hazardous as it was. He might be ruined, but his country might be saved; while, by tamely suffering things to continue in their old exhausted course, the country might ultimately suffer while his private interests were preserved. But in his opinion he should not deserve the station he occupied, if he did not freely, and at all times, come boldly forward with the manly sacrifice of every thing that interfered with the good of the community at large. And no Minister concerted the confidence of his King and country, who was not uniformly ready to meet every circumstance of trial and danger that can happen to such a capacity.

He then proposed his several Motions distinctly, after having spoke with infinite energy, perspicuity and precision, to a most crouded and attentive House, and under circumstances of no little embarrassment from a severe cold.

Col. North said, that as the propositions which had been submitted to the House were, in his opinion, every way proper, and happily adapted to the business, they had his entire approbation The Right Hon. Gentleman, who had planned, digested, and brought forward the business, he thought had acquitted himself with equal ability and honour. He did not doubt but the House were of one mind on the subject; that its necessity and importance were universally felt and acknowledged; and that the Minister would be effectually supported in what he proposed. He therefore sincerely rejoiced at the evolution of a system so masterly and seasonable, and rose to second the Motion.

Mr. W. Pitt then rose, and paid many high compliments to the great abilities and persuasive eloquence of the Right Hon. Gentleman who had spoken; allowing in general the justness of his observations, and the force of his reasonings; said he highly approved of the object which they had in view, and thought every man must see the propriety and even necessity of a compleat reform in India affairs, if such reform was possible. At the same time he thought that a business of such vast magnitude, of such general concern to the nation, which so peculiarly and deeply affected the interests of such a number of individuals, and those the most considerable in the trading part of the nation, was by no means to be hurried over, or too slightly considered. He required time for examining every thing to the bottom; insisted that the most minute enquiry should be made into every thing relative to the Company's affairs, and every method taken which caution and diligence can suggest of obtaining the fullest information respecting every particular of any moment. He begged the House to consider that their Charters were not to be forgotten, nor those rights and privileges which the Charters gave them to be wantonly and prematurely invaded. Their rights, he said, they enjoyed as Englishmen, rights which were sacred, secured to them by the laws and constitution of this country, and upon no pretence whatever to be violated. He contended that *necessity*, on which Mr. Fox had laid so great stress, was by no means sufficient to justify the cruelty of stripping men at once of their just rights. He said, the argument of necessity was the common expedient of tyranny, to which it constantly had recourse on all occasions when it wanted to oppress men and bring them to submission. He called it the *creed of slaves*. He reprobated the idea of the Crown taking to itself the territory which the Company had acquired, and monopolizing such a considerable part of the national trade. He warned the House of the vast influence which such a measure must infallibly give the Crown, and of the alarming consequences which were likely to follow, consequences fraught with many evils, and big with terror, which threatened destruction not only to the commerce, but also to the liberty of the nation. He expressed his astonishment that Mr. Fox, of all men, should be so forward and eager in promoting a measure, which so evidently tended to increase that undue influence of the Crown which he had formerly condemned as dangerous to liberty, and laboured so much to diminish. He concluded with saying that he would give his strongest opposition to such a measure.

Mr. M'Donald seemed not a little eager to speak on the subject, but the House, which could hardly afford Mr. Pitt a decent hearing, were so peculiarly tumultuous, and noisy when he began, that we could not make sense of what he said. He therefore very politely gave way to the spirit of the House, and sat down.

Governor Johnstone, however, notwithstanding the uproar, entered into the merits of the question with his usual shrewdness and asperity. He observed, that if the faults of the servants originated in the depravity of their own characters, they deserved punishment; but if they were owing to the constitution under which they served, they were entitled to tenderness and pity. He reprobated the Committees which had been appointed by Parliament to examine the state of the India affairs, and entered into a tedious but ingenious defence of Mr. Hastings. He seemed, however, not a little pleased on the whole with the system proposed, and liberally applauded the humanity and generosity which constituted the basis of the new regulation. Mr. Smith said the bill, which then waited their discussion, was one whose importance was as great as the interests of thousands were dear to them. It was moreover a bill so very doubtful in its effects, that he did not know how to pronounce upon it.

A motion was made, and the question put, for leave to bring in a bill for vesting the affairs of the East-India Company in the hands of certain Commissioners, for the benefit of the Proprietors and the public;—which was agreed to.

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a bill for the better government of the territorial possessions and dependencies in India;—which was agreed to.

Ordered, That this House be called over on this day fortnight; the members who do not then attend to be taken into custody.

TO BE SOLD, BY

MORDECAI LEWIS & Co.

In Second-street, near Spruce-street,

BOHEA, Hyson and Singlo Tea, of an excellent quality; Pepper in Bales; a quantity of India China; Teneriffe Wine in Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks; and a general assortment of European and East-India GOODS. †

HENRY SHIEVELY,

Cutler & Surgeons Instrument-Maker,

Acquaints his customers, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from the shop he formerly occupied, next door but one to the corner of Strawberry-alley, to a cellar, on the north side of Chesnut-street, ten doors below Second-street, where he will carry on said business, with great exactness and quick dispatch. It will be his constant study to give general satisfaction to his employers, and hopes for a continuation of their favours.

N. B. Locksmiths work, making and repairing of Jacks, Brands, Bell-hanging, &c. will be carried on at the same shop, by † HENRY LEIDERS

VARDON GIESE & Co.

Have for SALE, at their STORE, in Second, near Spruce-street

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Just imported from Lisbon and other Places,

HYSON TEA, of the best Quality,
Souchong, Sanlo, Sequim and Bohea } TEAS,
Old Lisbon Wine,
Genuine Port Ditto,
Teneriffe Wine,
Pepper,
Raisins,
Figs,
Walnuts,
Olives in jars,
Corks, & sundry other Articles,
Train and Spermaceti Oil.

New BOOKS and PAMPHLETS,

Manufactured in Philadelphia, and now selling at the BOOK-STORE, near St. Paul's Church, Third-street, by ROBERT BELL, Printer, Book-seller, Book-Auctioneer, and Providore to the Sentimentalists in America,

I. Bingham's Strictures on Commerce, in reply to Lord Sheffield's Observations on Commerce; also, Mentor's Reply to Phocion's first Letter, a Quarter of a Dollar.

II. Colonel Hamilton's second Letter from Phocion, containing Remarks on Mentor's Reply to his first Letter, a Quarter Dollar.

III. Colonel Hamilton's first Letter, from Phocion to the considerate Citizens of America, on the Politics of the Times in Consequence of the Peace, One Eighth of a Dollar.

IV. Lord Sheffield's Observations on the Commerce of the American States with Europe and the West-Indies; also, John Adams's Essay on Canon and Feudal Law, with the Political Character of the said John Adams, Esq; Ambassador Plenipotentiary, from the United and Independent States of North-America, to their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces of Holland, Half a Dollar.

V. For more Particulars in the American Book World, please to enquire for Bell's Sale Catalogue of new and old Books, with the lowest Price printed to each Book, consisting of several thousand Volumes, in Arts, Sciences and Entertainment, for Persons of all Denominations, Price a Quarter Dollar. §

Oranges, Lemons, Olives, Almonds, &c.

are this morning discharging from the brig Black Eagle, at WHITESIDE's Wharff, where the same will be SOLD for Cash, or Notes of the Superintendant of Finance.

Also, Teas, Pepper, Spices,

And a variety of East-India GOODS, with a cargoe of Lisbon SALT. *Philad. April 7, 1784.*

Chester, April 5, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the 20th instant, at the Court-house in the borough of Chester, a MESSUAGE and PLANTATION thereto belonging, situate in the township of Upper Providence, in the county of Chester, containing 42 acres, known by the name of Moore's Tavern; bounded by lands of Peter Taylor, Joseph Worral and others; late the estate of John Moore, deceased, but taken in execution, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, April 2, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, the 24th day of this instant April, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain piece or parcel of valuable drained marsh or meadow ground, situate in Ridley township, in the county of Chester; bounded by the river Delaware, and by lands of Charles Grantham and Henry Effinger, jun. containing three acres three quarters and seven perches, together with the privilege of a road from the same into the great road; late the estate of William Evans, deceased; seized and taken in execution, by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the premises, on SATURDAY, the 24th inst.

THAT valuable PLANTATION, formerly belonging to JOHN LAWRENCE, Esq; adjoining Whitehill, situate on the river Delaware, between Burlington and Bordentown, containing near 400 acres, about 100 of which is good wood-land, from 60 to 70 acres of good meadow bottom within bank, the remainder of the farm good soil for wheat or other grain, there is a dwelling-house, barn, stable, coach and waggon-house, a large orchard in its prime, with a great variety of the best grafted fruit. There is a convenient landing for wood and lumber, in a good stand, where country business may be carried on to great advantage. This is a delightful spot for a gentleman's country seat, having a beautiful prospect of the river and country adjacent. As it is large and well situated to divide into three or four farms, it shall be run out accordingly, and sold seperate or together as may be found most advantageous. Several Lots will be laid out near the landing, suitable to accommodate tradesmen or watermen. The terms of sale will be made easy. Attendance will be given, by

ARTHUR DONALDSON.

N. B. Also will be sold, at Freehold Court-House, on Wednesday the 28th inst. a FARM in the township of Shrewsbury, near Deal, containing about 70 acres, with a good dwelling-house, barn, orchard, &c. a proportionable part of woodland and meadow, lays in sight of the sea, is convenient for fishing and attending the New-York market. Terms of payment will be made easy. Attendance will be given, by

Philad. April 3, 1784. † ARTHUR DONALDSON.

BERMUDA, February 18.

Monday arrived at St. George's, the sloop Liberty, William Dunscomb, Master, from Jamaica, with 100 barrels of flour, and a few puncheons of excellent rum; the flour had been taken there for sale, but there was such a large stock of it in the island, that it would not sell for a guinea per barrel. It proved a very seasonable supply here, as flour became so scarce, as not to be bought at any price. It was sold the next day, at public vendue, from 3l 6s. 8d. to 3l. 14s. 8d. per barrel.

March 1. On Wednesday arrived in Castle Harbour, the ship Camberwell, Capt. Phenix, in 50 days from Cape-Francois, bound to New-York, with molasses, &c. She came in in great distress, having had no provisions on board for five days previous to their arrival; and were blown off the continent in violent gales of wind.

Thursday arrived the sloop Betsey, Ingham, with corn, pease and pork, from North-Carolina. And last night arrived the schooner Friendship, Jones, from Virginia, with ditto; several other vessels are hourly looked for from the continent with like cargoes.

March 13. There is a report current here, that Bermuda is made a free port, but we have had no confirmation of such an event taking place.

ST. JOHN'S *(Antigua) February* 27.

In the night of Monday, the 16th inst. was run ashore, at the island of Bermuda, the brigantine Neutrality, Casel Servier, master. This vessel sailed from Amsterdam in September last, bound to New-York, and, after being in sight of her destined port, and the crew suffering innumerable hardships from cold and hunger, she was obliged to bear away for the West-Indies. A great part of the cargoe, which consists of gin and bale goods, are saved, but the vessel, it is supposed, will be entirely lost.

SALEM, *March* 11.

Capt. Jacob, of the brig Tom, arrived here on Sunday last from St. Christopher's, after a passage of 55 days. He informs, that the French restored that island to the British on the 9th of January; that the Grenades was also given up to the same government; and that St. Lucia was relinquished to the French, agreeable to the stipulations of the late treaty of peace.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 7.

The schooner Pilgrim, commanded by Captain John Burchmore, of Salem, was lately, with her cargoe, entirely lost on Ocracock bar, North-Carolina, but the men were saved.

No vessels from the United States were permitted to enter the harbour of St. Christopher's after the evacuation of the island by the French. Two vessels with American colours being seen in the Offing, soon after the evacuation, notice was sent to them not to enter the port, unless they were in distress. One or both of them accordingly bore away for some other island.

Extract of a letter from New York.

"The bank so much spoken of here, does not meet the success that was expected; but there is one formed which is to consist of nothing but cash, and there is yet a difficulty in this, namely, the obtaining a charter from government; for until they get that, every stockholder is accountable for the whole transactions of the bank.

"The advocates for the first oppose the other in principles of national advantage, which, if they can prove, it will probably operate against it.

"Our Assembly have passed a law for a duty of two and an half per cent. on all imports, and also large duties on particular articles of luxury; but the wisest law is that by which they will draw 250,000l. from persons in this state who have not been in exile.

"There is much to be feared from the disagreeable contentions in our back country."

By the impost law of New-York, passed the 22d ult. the following enumerated articles are in that state subject to the duties annexed:

Madeira wine, 6d. per gallon.
All other kinds of wine 3d.
Rum, brandy, and other distilled liquors 4d.
Shrub 4d.
Bohea tea 4d. per lb.
Hyson, and all teas of superior quality 1/6 per pound.
Coffee 1d. per lb.
Chocolate 3d. per lb.
Loaf sugar 3d. per lb.
Raisins, currants, pruans, and figs 3s. per hundred weight.
Snuff 1d. per lb.
Coaches and chariots from Europe 20l. each.
Other four wheel carriages, from Europe, 10l.
Curricle, chaise, chair, kittereen or sulky, from Europe, each 5l.
Malt from Europe, 4d. per bushel.
Porter, ale, beer and cyder, from Europe, 1s. per gallon.
Manufactured tobacco, 4d. per lb.
Cheese from Europe, 2d. per lb.
Wrought silver, 1s. per oz.
Wrought gold, 4s.
Clocks, 20s. each.
Gold watches, 24s. each.
Other watches, 8s.
Beaver and beaverett hats, 8s. each.
Castor hats, 3s. each.
Cordage per hundred, 4s.
Iron hollow ware, 4s. per 100 wt.
Scythes, scyths, or axes, 12s. per doz.
European saddles, 8s. each.
Leather and stuff shoes, from Europe, 4d. per pair.
Womens silk shoes, from ditto, 1s. per pair.
Boots fom ditto, 2s. per pair.
Dressed or tanned leather, 2d. per lb.
Playing cards, 3s. per dozen packs.

And all other goods, wares and merchandizes, not enumerated, of foreign growth or manufacture, the sum of 2l 10s. for every hundred pounds value, prime cost—excepting cocoa, raw hides, molasses, coals, bricks, pantiles, unmanufactured tin in blocks, and goods, wares and merchandize, of the growth or manufacture of the United States, or any of them.

Warminster township, Bucks county, April 3.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 26th of March last, An Irish Servant Man, named PHILIP M'GUYRE, 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, short brown hair, much freckled in the face, a down look, and speaks very much with the brogue, and can neither read nor write. Had on, when he went away, a short blue jacket with sleeves, a brown under ditto, buckskin breeches, blue yarn stockings, strong shoes tied with strings, and a felt hat; said servant came in last fall, in the Two Friends, Capt. Cranitch, from Dublin. Whoever apprehends the above servant, and secures him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

ELIJAH STINSON.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. ¶

At the CITY VENDUE STORE,
At TEN o'CLOCK,
TO-MORROW MORNING,

Will begin the SALE of

A VERY large Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the approaching season.

A considerable quantity of which will be sold on account of Underwriters.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1784.

THE Members of the LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA are desired to take Notice, That the annual ELECTION of DIRECTORS and TREASURER for the ensuing Year, will be held at the Company's Apartments, in Carpenter's-Hall, on MONDAY, the third Day of May next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

The Treasurer will attend to receive the yearly Payments, and the Shares of those Members in Arrear will certainly be forfeited, agreeable to the Laws of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL SITGREAVES, Secretary.

TO-MORROW EVENING, the 8th of April, 1784,

AUCTION OF BOOKS,

WILL commence at BELL's Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, and will be continued for several Evenings successively, when a considerable Variety of the most excellent Authors in ARTS, SCIENCES and ENTERTAINMENT, will be instantaneously sold, or sacrificed, according to the Taste of the Company.

Hours of Sale, each evening, from seven to nine o'clock. Printed Catalogues of the Books to be had at the Place of Sale. §

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN SPARHAWK,

In Second-street, at the corner of Elfrith's-alley,

A FEW pair of handsome Brass Dogs, Fender, Shovel and Tongs to match; Silver-handled Knives and Forks, in Mahogony and Fishskin Cases; a variety of the best green and white Spectacles, in Steel and Silver; concave Glasses, for near sighted people; miniature picture Cases; Backgammon Tables; Shaving Equipage; Crewet Frames; Pewter Inkstands; Circumferenters; two pole Chains; Cases of Ploting Instruments; brass Protractors; ivory and brass Parallel Rules; Thermometers; Money Scales; pocket Telescopes and Microscopes; two foot Scales; the best Lancets; blue hair Trunks in nests or single; Sliding Rules for guaging; the best English Paper for large blank or record Books; school Bibles and Testaments; Entick's pocket Dictionary; Cole's and Young's Latin Dictionary; Bailey's, Dyche's and Fenning's English Dictionaries, and a general assortment of BOOKS, as usual.

A Quantity of excellent PERUVIAN BARK.

N. B. He has a roomy STORE and CELLAR to LETT.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship Enterprize, Captain Peter D. Ruffy, from Cape Francois, and to be SOLD, at

Mr. JOHN A. HAMELIN's Store,

In Front-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets,

A CARGOE of very good SUGAR;

Also he has for SALE,----A Quantity of the best

SPRUCE and JERSEY SPARS,

Here in Philadelphia. § April 6.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed will be exposed to public sale, at the Coffee-house in this city, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at six o'clock in the evening, all the right and interest of Peter Gaskell, for his natural life, of and in a certain lot of ground, on the north side of Market-street, containing in front on said street 107 feet three inches, and in depth 146 feet, bounded southward by Market-street aforesaid, westward by Eighth-street, northward by ground late of Peter Gaskell, and eastward by ground of James Budden.

Also the right, share, title and interest of said Peter Gaskell, for his natural life, of and in another lot of ground, extending from Second-street through to the river Schuylkill, crossing the several streets between, and lying on the north side of South-street, and containing on Second-street 244 feet from thence to Fourth, and from Fourth-street from the River Delaware unto the river Schuylkill 346 feet from South-street; a plan of which will be shewn at the time of sale; taken in execution, and to be sold by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of JOSEPH AUSTIN, late of the township of Abington, deceased,

ONE hundred acres of LAND, well situated on the old York road, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and bounding near half a mile on said road, the easterly side thereof, on which are a stone dwelling house, one story high, two rooms on the lower floor, and a log kithen adjoining, a log barn, &c. There are about 12 acres of mowable meadow, and at least half as much more may easily be made, and chiefly watered by a never failing stream that runs through the land, together with many other streams and springs that rise thereon; the quantity of cleared land is not certainly known, but there are upwards of 30 acres of woodland, on some of which is very good timber for immediate use, as well as a considerable quantity of young thriving timber. It is conveniently situated to two different places of worship, as also to grist-mills and lime-kilns. Any person inclining to purchase, may be acquainted with the terms, by applying to SUSANNA AUSTIN, Executrix, near the premises, or to THOMAS AUSTIN, Executor, in the Manor of Moreland.

N. B. The purchaser may have immediate possession. §

Burlington, March 27th, 1784.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on Thursday Evening or Friday Morning last, A Negro Man, named SAM, 25 years old, about five feet, six or seven inches high, bow legged, remarkably strong built, a yellow skin. He had on and took with him the following clothes and articles, viz. A coat, waistcoat and breeches broad cloth, of an olive green colour; a white flannel coat, spotted jacket and breeches, brown cloth jacket, nankeen breeches, sundry shirts, one of which has long ruffles, a pair of boots, and shoes with pinchbeck buckles, his stockings unknown; a violin which he plays on, and a gun stock'd with curled maple, having a brass streak down the barrel.

He is a proud conceited fellow, wears a silver watch, and can tell a probable story in order to deceive, plays tolerable on the violin. It is imagined he will endeavour to get away in some outward bound Vessel from Philadelphia, as he was seen going towards that city.

Whoever will apprehend the said fellow and secure him in the Work-house of Philadelphia, or in any Goal of this State, shall be paid a reward of Eight Dollars, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, or Mr. Reynold Keen, in Sixth-street, Philadelphia. ¶ JOHN LAWRENCE.

N. B. All Masters of vessels are forbid at their peril to carry off said fellow.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1784.

WHEREAS, by an order of the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of the 25th ult. to me directed, for holding an Election for the choosing one REPRESENTATIVE for the city of Philadelphia, in the room of Sharp Delany, Esq; who hath declined continuing his seat therein.

NOTICE is hereby given, That an Election will be held at the State-House, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst. at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the Judges and Inspectors, who served as such the election in October last, are hereby requested to be punctual in their attendance, also the Constables of the different wards in the city; where all persons within the city of Philadelphia, who are entitled to vote, are to appear and give in their votes for the choosing one REPRESENTATIVE, the most noted for wisdom and virtue, for the purpose aforesaid.

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Southwark Auction.

TO-MORROW,

The 8th of April, at Nine o'Clock, will commence the SALE of a general Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

BY Order of the Supreme Executive Council: All persons indebted to the State for City Lots purchased at public sale, are requested to make immediate payment: Such as do not pay off their respective balances before the 10th day of April next, will forfeit the money already paid, and a new sale will be directed of such lots as shall not then be fully paid for, agreeable to the terms of sale under which the persons aforesaid became purchasers.

March 31, 1784. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Treasurer.

N. B. A list of the Delinquents will shortly be published. §

Pennsylvania Hospital, April 1, 1784.

THE Contributors to said Hospital are earnestly requested to take Notice, and attend their annual ELECTION, for the Choice of TWELVE MANAGERS AND A TREASURER for the ensuing Year; to be held at the said Hospital, on MONDAY, the Third of May next.

THE Owners and Occupiers of the Moyamensing Meadows are desired to meet on MONDAY, the 12th Instant, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of BENJAMIN BETTERTON, the Corner of Strawberry-Alley, in Market street, in order to chuse MANAGERS and a TREASURER for the ensuing Year. April 5.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be exposed to public sale, on the 14th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by the subscriber, at the house of -------- Welcher, in Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, A Messuage or House, and Lot or Piece of Land, containing one acre and ten perches; late the estate of John Metzler, deceased.

Philad. April 3. LOUISA METZLER, Admin'st.

Likewise to be sold at the same time, 326 acres of LAND, in Brunswick township, in Berks county, on a branch of Schuylkill, over the Second Mountain. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A CONVENIENT TAN-YARD, situate in Second-street, a little above Campingtown, consisting of 16 vats, four handlers and two lime pits; also a water pool, with a never failing spring thereon; likewise a brick mill-house and currying shop, a good frame bark-house and shed. The whole is partly new and in good repair. For further particulars, enquire of SARAH WHITE, near the premises. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK MESSUAGE and the LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, situate on the bank between Front and Water streets, and between Spruce and Pine streets in this city, and containing in front 21 feet 6 inches, and in depth 40 feet. It is three stories high, with good cellars fit for STORES. For terms, apply to MIERS FISHER. ¶ *March* 31, 1784.

TO BE LETT,

A COMMODIOUS stone HOUSE and lot of GROUND, containing 16 acres, with a large garden, pailed in, a well of excellent water, stable and oven, on the west side of Schuylkill, joining the Middle Ferry, the House stands in a pleasant situation, and commands a beautiful prospect of the city and country. Any person inclining to rent the same, by applying to WILLIAM BISPHAM, in Blockley township, may be informed of the terms. § March 6, 1784.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A COMMODIOUS well built three story brick messuage, kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Second-street, near Vine-street, in the Northern Liberties; the lot contains in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 130; there are two rooms on a floor in the house, and a pump with excellent water at the kitchen door in the yard; the said premises are clear of ground-rent, and the title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises, by applying to

LEWIS PRAHL.

N. B. There is a pleasant garden, with a brick garden or summer-house on the back end of the lot, and a fine cool cellar under the summer-house. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on Sunday morning, the 4th inst. from the subscriber, a servant boy, named Richard Hickham, about 16 years of age, much inclined to stooping, has fair curly hair, and fair complexion somewhat freckled: Had on and took with him when he went away, a spotted swanskin jacket, under which were a blue and a green jacket, a woollen cap, wool hat, woollen stockings, brown woolien breeches, and linen trowsers. Whoever takes up and secures said boy in any goal, or brings him to his master, living in the Northern Liberties, four miles from Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, paid by

¶ THOMAS SHAW.

N. B. If he returns home of his own accord his master will forgive him. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off.

WHEREAS my wife JANE MILAM, has eloped from me without just cause, she having married another in my absence; this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. § April 5, 1784. JOSEPH MILAM.

CAME to the subscriber's, in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, some time in October last, a spotted black and white STEER, two years old this spring, and has an ear-mark. The owner or owners are hereby requested to come and prove their property, pay the charges of keeping, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold to defray the cost, by

April 6, ¶ ELEANOR BARKER.

A BOOK, neceſſary for all Families.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-ſtreet, ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet, JAMES MUIR, Bookbinder, Philadelphia; alſo by ROBERT HODGE, in New-York, and by all the Bookſellers in America,

BUCHAN's Family Phyſician, *or* DOMESTIC MEDICINE;

BEING a treatiſe on the prevention and cure of diſeaſes, by regimen and ſimple medicines; with a Diſpenſatory and complete Index, for the uſe of families.

N. B. This new edition contains great additions and improvements, by its original author, the celebrated Dr. BUCHAN, therefore the utility, neceſſity and advantage of poſſeſſing this extraordinary treaſure of health, muſt be very evident to all who are willing to be their own or their family phyſician, at the moderate price of Two Dollars. Theif

*** Conſiderable allowance to thoſe who buy dozens.

February 7, 1784.

Juſt PUBLISHED and now ſelling

AT BELL's BOOK-STORE,

Near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Price one third of a Dollar.

The firſt Volume of MEMOIRS

Of the LIFE, TRAVELS and ADVENTURES of

Edward Wortley Montague, Eſq;

Son to the moſt famous Traveller, Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE: Exhibiting his very extraordinary tranſactions in England, France, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt and the Holy Land:

With Remarks on the Manners and Cuſtoms of the ORIENTAL WORLD.

Memorandum. For more particulars in the American Book-World, pleaſe to enquire for BELL's SALE CATALOGUE, of NEW and OLD BOOKS, with the loweſt price printed to each BOOK, conſiſting of ſeveral Thouſand Volumes, in ARTS, SCIENCES and ENTERTAINMENT, for perſons of all DENOMINATIONS.

Alſo BELL's Medical, Surgical and Chemical CATALOGUE, of NEW and OLD BOOKS, Price One eighth of a Dollar. Lately imported, and now ſelling at BELL's BOOK-STORE, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia; with the lowe? Price printed to each Book. †

To be Sold by Joſeph Buffington,

Living in the Forks of Brandywine, in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county,---A few Copies of a very valuable Book, entituled

THE CITIZEN AND COUNTRYMAN'S EXPERIENCED

FARRIER:

CONTAINING,

I. The moſt approved method of ordering, dieting, exerciſing, purging, ſcouring and cleanſing of horſes; alſo choice reſtoratives to cheer the heart, procure an appetite, and to clear the lungs and pipes, ſo as to ſtrengthen wind, and give large breath to the running or race horſe.

II. A certain ſure method to know the true ſtate of any horſe's body, as to ſickneſs or health.

III. The true ſhape of a horſe explained; with choice directions for buying.

IV. An experienced and approved method for raiſing of horſes, as to ordering, keeping, &c. alſo mares, colts and ſtallions.

V. A ſure and certain rule to know the age of any horſe, from one year to ten, with good obſervations as he further advances in years.

VI. The beſt and experienced way of keeping the common hackney or hunting horſe, ſo as to keep him lively, chearful, free from colds, ſtrains, windgalls, and groſs humours.

VII. An approved method of purging, bleeding and feeding cattle; with choice approved receipts for the diſeaſes they are incident to; with ſigns to know the diſeaſe, and directions for the uſe of medicines.

To which is added, A valuable and fine collection of the ſureſt and beſt receipts in the known world, for the cure of all maladies and diſtempers that are incident to horſes of what kind ſoever, with directions to know what is the ailment or diſeaſe.

By J. MARKHAM, G. JEFFERIS and Diſcreet INDIANS. ¶

Lately came to Hand---A beautiful COLLECTION,

CHIEFLY AMERICAN MAPS,

Neatly coloured, to be SOLD, at

R. AITKEN's BOOK-STORE,

Market-ſtreet, at the following PRICES, viz.

GENERAL MAP of North-America, 8 Sheets, 12 Dollars,
United States, *or* Ditto, 7/6
Canada 12/----New-York, 10/
Map of New-York, 22/6
Province of New-Jerſey, 12/
South-Carolina and Georgia, 4 Sheets, 30/
Savannah River, 12/
Environs of Quebec, 7/6
England, Scotland, Ireland, 7/6 each
Battle of Lake Champlain, 3/9
Ditto Bunker's-Hill, 7/6
Environs of Boſton, 7/6
Town of Newport, 5/
Battle of White Plains, 7/6
Ditto of Brandywine, 7/6
Ditto of Tredyffrin, 3/9
Burgoyne's Campaign, 6 Plates, 22/6
Entrance of the Cheſapeake, 3/9
North Part of New-York Iſland, 5/.

*** BIBLES and other Books, Wholeſale and Retail,----alſo a variety of Stationary Articles,-------excellent imported Rappee Snuff in Canifters. c 6 w. March 10.

Northern Liberties, March 2, 1784.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES NEVILL, inn-keeper, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, in order that they may be ſettled.

HANNAH NEVILL, Adminiſtratrix.

Northampton, Burlington county, Feb. 18, 1784.

RUN away this morning from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant Man, named EDWARD NIGGARLY, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, darkiſh eyes, and rather four look, much marked with the ſmall-pox, and had brown ſtrait hair, tied behind; had on and took with him, a felt hat, blue broadcloth coat, royal rib jacket and breeches, one or both of an olive colour, pale blue ribbed ſtockings; alſo a brownish old coat, without pockets, and ſome white patches, an old broadcloth jacket of a pale green, and dark grey plain ſtockings. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by § ASHER WOOLMAN.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool, &c. and to be SOLD, Wholeſale and Retail, by

JOHN SHIELDS,

At the Green Doors, the north-eaſt corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,----A neat and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are the following ARTICLES:

SUPERFINE and ſecond Broadcloths,
Cloth coloured and white Caſſimers,
Rattinets and Shalloons,
Tammies, Durants and Calimancoes,
Green, cloth coloured, blue, pink, crimſon and brown Taboreens and Moreens,
Corduetts, Corduroy, Queens and Kings Cords, of the moſt faſhionable colours,
Spotted and plain Velvets and Velverets,
Green, crimſon and dove coloured Collar Velvets,
Thickſets and Pluſhes,
Dutch, Pruſſian, Emperor and Royal Ribs of various colours,
Prunella and Princeſs Stuffs,
Serges and Mecklenburghs,
Iriſh, Laval, Dutch and Royal Linens,
Kenting and Keating Handkerchiefs,
Checked, ſpotted, ſtriped and plain Lawns and Kentings,
Minionet and Scotch Gauzes, plain, ſtriped and flowered,
Plain, figured and flowered Dimities,
Spotted Jeans and Tobines,
Checks and Check Handkerchiefs,
Mens and Womens Silk, Thread, Cotton and Worſted Hoſe,
A compleat aſſortment of white Threads, from No. 50, ſtitching, to No. 60, Scotch,
New Silk, Lungee, Pollicat and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs,
Striped and white Tapes, narrow and broad Lindings and Bobbins,
White and coloured Jeans and Jeanets,
Mens and Womens Thread and Leather Gloves,
Sewing Silk and Scarf Twiſt of all colours,
Ten and eleven quarter ſuperfine Cotton Counterpanes, &c. &c.
With a compleat aſſortment of Horn, Mohair, Baſket, Metal, Japan'd, Pearl, and Gold and Silver Spangled Buttons.

P. S. The ſaid Shields takes this opportunity of requeſting all thoſe that are indebted to him from his commencement in buſineſs in the year 1772, to the preſent time, to pay off their reſpective ballances, accounts, notes and bonds, on or before the firſt day of April next, as the neceſſity of having his books entirely ballanced at that time will oblige him to put them into the hands of an Attorney for recovery, without reſpect of perſons.

N. B. The ſaid John Shields having a genteel three ſtory brick HOUSE, with good conveniences of every kind, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the one lately occupied by Col. Stewart, would be willing to exchange it for a few years with any perſon who may have a convenient houſe on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and the Draw-bridge. c. 6 w. *Philad. Feb.* 25.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of about 95 acres of extraordinary good land, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, about half a mile from Frankford, adjoining the main creek for about half a mile in length, and the road leading from Frankford to Germantown, on which is a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, and a large frame barn and ſtabling, an extraordinary good ſpring, with a ſtone houſe over it, alſo a well of good water, with a pump in the yard, about 5 acres of meadow, and more may be cleared, about 20 acres of woodland, well timbered, a large orchard of the beſt grafted fruit. It commands a beautiful proſpect of the village of Frankford, and the river Delaware, and is very convenient for a gentleman's country ſeat, its diſtance from the city being five miles. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to ROBERT HARPER, on ſaid place. §

A NEW BOOK.

This day is publiſhed, and to be Sold by ROBERT AITKEN, at POPE's HEAD, near the Coffee-Houſe, Market-ſtreet, a neat and correct edition of Dr. BLAIR's

Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Letters,

In a beautiful Quarto Volume, on very fine paper, and new ſcabbarded type.

DR. BLAIR's character in the literary world is too well known to require any thing to be ſaid of it. His ſermons, ſome time ago publiſhed, have, for elegance of compoſition and beauty of ſtile, been univerſally admired: And the Lectures now offered to the public, have been delivered by him in the Univerſity of Edinburgh for many years paſt, to a very reſpectable and crouded attendance.

The importance of their ſubjects to the gentleman and the ſcholar, muſt at once be perceived upon glancing over their contents, *formerly publiſhed*, and the knowledge, ability and taſte, diſplayed in their execution, have been acknowledged and admired by the firſt learned characters.

The London copy of this work is ſelling in New-York at Four Pounds, and the preſent edition will be ſold for One Guinea only. A few copies on common paper, to accommodate youth, at Twenty-five Shillings.

THE ſubſcriber takes this public method of rendering his moſt hearty and unfeigned thanks to his friends in particular, and the public in general, for their extenſive favors whilſt he held the OFFICE of AUCTIONEER for Southwark, and whilſt he aſſures them that he retains the higheſt ſenſe of gratitude for the paſt, he requeſts the continuance of their future favors.

He has taken the houſe and ſtores lately occupied by Mr. John Meaſe, in Water-ſtreet, two doors below Spruce-ſtreet, where he propoſes to carry on the COMMISSION BUSINESS in all its various branches, and he begs leave to aſſure thoſe who are pleaſed to employ him, that no effort within his power ſhall at any time be neglected to promote their intereſt.

March 1. WILLIAM BROWN.

N. B. All thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid W. Brown, are deſired to be ſpeedy in diſcharging the ſame; and thoſe whoſe accounts are unſettled, are requeſted to call at his Commiſſion Store for ſettlement. ¶

FOR SALE,

A NEGROE WOMAN about 19 years of age, and her CHILD about 9 months old, fit for town or country buſineſs, the woman has had the ſmall-pox and meaſels, and the child the meaſels, both are very healthy. For further particulars enquire of the Printers. †

A MILLER, who wants employment, and can be well recommended, with or without a family, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying to the Printers. *Philadelphia, March* 14, 1784.

To be SOLD,

Or exchanged for MERCHANDIZE,

And may be entered on the firſt day of April next,

No. 1. A Valuable FARM, containing 190 acres and three quarters, in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, has a ſufficient quantity of meadow, which may be put in compleat order at a ſmall expence; likewiſe woodland in ſufficient proportion, a quantity of it very fit for cooper's ſtuff; there are on ſaid farm a very convenient dwelling-houſe, built with ſtone and lime, two ſtories high, rooms and fire-places advantageouſly conſtructed, a cellar under the whole, a ſpring of water very convenient to the houſe, never known to fail, three bearing orchards, remarkable for producing a large quantity of fruit yearly, the ſituation pleaſant and healthy, being within half a mile of the ſubſcriber's merchant mill and ſaw-mill. The payments will be made eaſy, or as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; a ſufficient title will be made, being clear of all incumbrance.

No 2. Containing 103 acres, in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, chiefly arable land, 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made at ſmall expence, timber very plenty, as a great part is yet to clear; the buildings are a convenient frame houſe, large frame barn and ſtabling, and ſeveral fruit trees thereon; an indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. WILLIAM WISTER, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, living near the above deſcribed lands, 43 miles from Philadelphia.

MORDECAI PEIRSOL.

STAGES.

THE Subſcribers, from the encouragement of a number of gentlemen, have propoſed erecting packet boats and ſtages from Baltimore to Philadelphia, via Charleſtown and New-Caſtle, in the manner following, viz.

The boat to leave Mr. Richard Lemmon's Wharff, in Baltimore, on Saturday in each week, at two o'clock P. M. and to ſtop half an hour at Mr. Trimble's Wharff, Fell's Point; on Sunday evening ſhe arrives at Charleſtown, on Monday morning the waggon ſets out for New-Caſtle, on Tueſday morning the boat ſets out for Philadelphia, and at the ſame time the waggon ſets out on her return to Charleſtown, and on Wedneſday morning the boat leaves Charleſtown for Baltimore, and generally arrives there the ſame evening.

The New-Caſtle boat generally gets from New-Caſtle to Philadelphia in one tide, and leaves Philadelphia every Monday morning, and meets the Charleſtown ſtage.

The Subſcribers flatter themſelves that their propoſals will meet with the approbation and encouragement of an impartial public, as they have provided good boats with excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and a good waggon, careful driver, &c. to begin on Saturday the third of April next, under the following regulations, viz.

For each paſſenger (his baggage not exceeding twenty-five pounds weight) Seven Shillings and Six-pence from Baltimore to Charleſtown; from thence to New-Caſtle in the waggon, Seven Shillings and Six-pence; from New-Caſtle to Philadelphia, Three Shillings and Nine-pence; and every article, cheſt, &c. of 150 pounds weight, the ſame as a paſſenger, and ſo in proportion. Goods and other articles that gentlemen and ladies chooſe to ſend by the above mentioned ſtages, will be taken in by Meſſrs. R. Lemmon, in Baltimore; Wm. Trimble, Fell's Point; John Hamilton, Charleſtown; Meſſrs. Stockton and Eakin, Newcaſtle; and James M'Clelan, Crooked-Billet Wharff, Philadelphia.

JOHN STOCKTON,
† 6 w. THOMAS EAKIN,
March 1, 1784. JOHN HAMILTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND and MARSH, having a large front on the river Delaware, commands an extenſive and beautiful proſpect of improvements in houſes, land and water, and within 20 miles of the city of Philadelphia, on the Pennſylvania ſide, containing 380 acres, 80 of which are excellent marſh, 40 whereof is in timothy graſs, and will yield two tons of hay per acre, ſecured within very good bank, 75 acres of rich drained ſwamp, which, at a moderate expence, would make good meadow, having ſeveral ſprings, which would water a conſiderable part thereof, 175 acres of cleared land, the reſidue in timber. A fine ſtream of water runs through this tract, which would anſwer many valuable purpoſes. A commodious and comfortable dwelling-houſe, and two good tenements, a good and large barn, large hay ſhed and barracks, a garden flocked with the choiceſt fruit trees, ſuch as pears, plumbs, peaches and apricots. The purchaſer, paying one third of the price on taking poſſeſſion, may have ſeven years to pay the reſidue. Apply to ASHTON HUMPHREYS, Eſquire. § Philad. March 4.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

And may be entered upon the firſt of the 4th Month,

A LOT of LAND, containing about four acres, whereon are a ſmall ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a well of good water near the door, and ſome orcharding; ſituate in the manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia, on the upper York road, near the Crooked-Billet, between 16 and 17 miles from the city. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, or DANIEL THOMAS, both living near the premiſes.

3d Month, 16, 1784. § JACOB TOMKINS.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

In the town of Newark, county of New-Caſtle, and ſtate of Delaware,

THE OLD MILLS, contiguous to ſaid town, with 135 acres of excellent LAND, 40 acres of which is wood-land, and 10 acres of good meadow, with a two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables and other convenient houſes, a ſpring-houſe raiſed over a ſpring not inferior to any in the county. The ſaid Mills are ſet upon White-Clay creek, which at that place is well known to be a never failing ſtream, ſituated about 7 miles from the Head of Elk and 5 miles from Chriſtiana Bridge; moſt of the running gears of ſaid Mills are new. There is alſo upon the ſaid premiſes, another Mill-ſeat, perhaps ſuperior to any on the creek, where the water may be brought out of the dam of the Old Mills, by only cutting a few perches of a race; there need be nothing ſaid in commendation of the premiſes, as they will ſufficiently recommend themſelves, when they are viewed. Any gentleman inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the particulars, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

Newark, March 10, 1784. ¶ JOHN SIMONTON.

TO BE SOLD, by

SAMUEL HOWELL, *junior*,

At his STORE in Water-ſtreet.

ANCHORS, CABLES, RIGGING, SAIL-CLOTH and SHIP CHANDLERY, compleat for a Ship of 65 feet keel; Alſo one Caſe of CHINTZ and COTTONS.

March 6, 1784.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.